





## Mount Vernon.

When any matter has obtained such a hold upon the public mind and the public feelings that, although attention may be temporarily diverted from it, it is still certain to come back again and dwell with added force and intensity at each return, we may fairly conclude that, sooner or later, that matter will be accomplished. Such is undoubtedly the case with reference to the purchase of the home and last resting place of Washington. To effect that object, the gentle but irresistible influence of woman is lent, the voice of the eloquent orator is raised, and the proceeds of his lectures are devoted. "The Southern matron" and the Northern matron—the orator, the statesman and the patriot of the North, and of the South, can here find a common cause and a common ground, upon which to co-operate. About the fame and the memory of Washington there can be no partyism and no sectionalism. The favorite son of Virginia, he is revered as the "father of his country" in its broadest sense. An American hero, he was yet the hero of humanity, and the benefactor of mankind. "The boon of providence to the human race," no nation can claim him, no country can appropriate him," said Charles Phillips, an eloquent son of another land; and it is certain that no nation can appropriate to itself alone, the benefits to be derived from his sublime example, or claim an exclusive right to admire and reverence the greatness and purity of his character. We know that the intelligent traveler from Europe shares with the citizens of the Republic, the regret that the home and tomb of Washington is not public property—a shrine at which patriotism would be free to worship without fear of its ever passing into the hands of speculators. In deed, we have, on more than one occasion, heard this feeling expressed by those who had no other connection with the country or the history of Washington, than that enthusiasm naturally awakened in the breast of all who are capable of feeling generous emotions.

If this sentiment is felt and expressed by the mere traveler, the resident of another land, and the subject of another government, how much more should it animate the conduct and stimulate the action of those who enjoy the blessings which Washington was so instrumental in securing. That such is its effect, is evidenced by the growing interest in this effort, and the growing determination to accomplish it. And it will be accomplished. The women of America have taken it in hand. Their call must be responded to. Why should not North Carolina do her share? There is no reason in the world that she should not. But on the contrary, there is every reason that she should. She yields to no State in the Union in her devotion to the principles of the illustrious chief. Her hand is not close nor her heart narrow. When the purchase money shall have been raised, and the purchase made—when that sacred ground shall have become the inheritance of the children of all the States, shall the sons and daughters of North Carolina feel themselves intruders there, upon a plot purchased by others without North Carolina bearing her fair share?—Surely not!

We do not exactly understand the organization adopted. We presume that there are Ladies Mount Vernon Societies established or intended to be established in the several counties throughout the State. We think that if there are not there ought to be, and we respectfully urge upon our readers, in the various counties to see to it. At any rate there is one in this county—one in the Town of Wilmington. One dollar constitutes any lady a member, we believe, and surely that is not very much.

We noticed, some time since, a correspondence between R. H. Cowan, Esq., on behalf of the ladies of the Society, and George Davis and James Banks, Esq's., who have kindly consented to deliver lectures here, the proceeds to be devoted to the Mount Vernon Fund. The first lecture, that by Mr. Davis, is to be delivered on Thursday evening next—subject, "The Last Days of Royalty in North Carolina."—

Apart from the interest of the lecture—which was greeted with a large and enthusiastic audience in Petersburg—the cause appeals strongly, and will, no doubt, secure a full attendance. That the lecture will amply repay every member of the audience, we need hardly promise to a community in which the orator is so well known. Every attendant will at one and the same time enjoy an intellectual pleasure and perform a patriotic duty.

Strangely enough, we have since seen no announcement of the promised lecture—where it is to be delivered, or anything else, except that we know it is to be delivered. Notice will, we suppose, be given in time, as will also be given of the lecture on the "Romance of Scottish History" by Mr. Banks, which was set for the 19th. We hope also to have the pleasure of hearing G. J. McKee, Esq., at some early day.—*Daily Journal of the 11th inst.*

63—We learn that the following appointments were made by the Board of Commissioners of Navigation at its meeting held last evening:

Port Physician.—Dr. James F. McKee, Jr.  
Shipping Master.—Captain Silas H. Martin.  
Harbor Master.—Captain John Costin.  
Furnigator.—Smithville, Edwin A. Arey, S. J. Burnett; Federal Point, Wm. H. King.

Committee on Examination of Pilots.—Capt. A. M. Guthrie, Silas H. Martin and John Price.

We understand that a meeting held immediately after the election, Mr. Love, the old Clerk of the Board, was re-elected.

We believe that the appointments made will give very general satisfaction here. The Port Physician is too well known here as a clever gentleman and a skillful physician to require any remark; this, everybody concedes, was also the case with his predecessor, whose policies were those of the Board with which he retires, as Dr. McKee's are those of the Board with which he comes in.

The other appointments are of working-men, who will attend to the duties of their several offices faithfully, and who, we believe, generally stood in need of them.—*Daily Journal, 13th inst.*

63—The way in which some people talk of comets, is decidedly disrespectful, and, upon the whole, would justify any comet of irritable disposition, in pitching into them with great vim. Just hear Monsieur Babinet, of the French Institute. He says:

"I am prepared to prove that if a swallow, resolved upon train in question would run a thousand times more danger than the earth would, if all the comets chronicled in astronomical annals were to rush upon it at once. What is a comet?—a rustic wedding."

What comets, having the proper spirit of a comet, would not resent such a gratuitous insult? The comet ought to knock Mr. Babinet on the head, even if it does nothing else. To call it a *visible nothing*, indeed!

It is said that Mr. Dallas, in a letter to General Cass, expresses the opinion that it is the Dallas-Clarendon treaty, as amended by the Senate, had reached England before the elections there, it would have been promptly ratified. Mr. Palmerston seems to consider the result of the recent elections as an endorsement of and encouragement to his aggressive policy.

63—As had been expected, the trial of Mrs. Cunningham for the murder of Dr. Burdell, resulted in a verdict of acquittal in the case of Mrs. C., and in the discharge of the other accused person, Eckel.

In fact, there was no evidence to show that either of these persons killed Burdell. The circumstances do not so necessarily point to either of them as the perpetrators of the outrage. Indeed, it was easier, from the evidence, to think that they did not than that they did.

We suppose next, that the woman, Cunningham, will establish her claim to Burdell's property as his widow, and the delightful *menage* be kept up at the old place, minus the bugaboo Doctor. The charming Helen and Augusta, and the delightful Snodgrass and Eckel, with the buxom Ma, will make quite a happy family. It is a queer chapter in New York history, nor, we trust, a sample of the conduct of all the people there, nor even a majority of them; but still illustrative of a class altogether too numerous in that, as in all other large cities. These future marriages, unknown and unrecognized relations between people of mature age, are not indicative of anything commendable—that is, taking for granted, that Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham were married, which we doubt. And the whole arrangements which the various investigations revealed, would be impossible in any community outside of a large city, at least among people making any claims to respectability.

63—The North Carolina Road has discontinued running an express train between Goldsboro' and Raleigh. It employs, or helps, to employ a soliciting agent at Weldon, to turn passengers on to the Raleigh and Gaston Road, by which route they will, of course, avoid fifty miles of the North Carolina Road; in fact the North Carolina State road management appear to regard their duties as commencing at Charlotte and ending at Raleigh, the eastern section being a sort of unpleasant necessity—a step-child, against which they combine to employ an agent to labor.

We cannot think that the very respectable gentlemen composing the Board of President and Directors of the N. C. Company, view the matter in this light, or they would set differently; of this we feel confident. But the thing is so, and although, with the words of kindness and cordiality still sounding in our ears—with the feelings of gratitude for the display of generous courtesy which marked the welcome extended to our citizens on a recent occasion still warm in our community, it is hard—it is painful to say anything with reference to things of this kind, still these are things, and things of that character that demand a notice, the more so, as we have confidence that the policy pursued is through mistake, and not ill-feeling, and that therefore good—much good—may result from calling attention to the facts and bearings of the case. To think otherwise, would be to regard the expressions of cordiality towards this section as just so much breath—or as a sound and brass and a tinkling cymbal—a mere frolic—*vox et preterea nihil*. Such is not such cannot be the case, and therefore we take the liberty to reason the matter, in the hope of better things.

63—The people in the neighborhood of Concord, in this State, are very much excited by the discovery of an outrage which one would have thought impossible in this "nineteenth century." At least, no one would have looked for the delusion and fanaticism which instigated it.

General Means, of Cabarrus county, received information that the graves of two children who he had recently buried, had been robbed. He hardly believed it; but to be fully satisfied, he had an examination made, when it was found that both the bodies and one of the coffins were gone. Suspicion attached to a sort of Watchmaker and Quaker Doctor, named Nugent, who had been a resident of Concord for some six months. He confessed the fact, not only of having taken up the bodies of Gen. Means' children, but of fourteen others. He was so overwhelmed by the universal outbreak, and the fear of violence, that he died last week of fright; at least, such is the opinion, as a post mortem examination revealed none of the effects of poison, nor any other cause of death. He said he took up the bodies to get oil from them, having a theory that oil from a human liver was good for the liver complaint, &c. After securing the oil, he was in the habit of burning the flesh and bones up; Gen. Means was shown where the ashes of his children were, and upon examination, some teeth and part of a skull were found.

A man named Baugus, a shoe-maker, has been lodged in Jail at Charlotte, as being implicated. It is one of those horrid, half-crazy affairs, that belong to another age, but will sometimes appear in a manner, out of season. Nugent and associates must have been illiterate persons.

63—Our friend of the Charlotte Democrat very much misunderstands us, if he supposes for a moment that we are foolish enough to consider Wilmington to be North Carolina, in any thing like the way that Paris has been said to be France. Not at all—we only think that Wilmington is a part of North Carolina—that the works running from Wilmington North and South, are North Carolina works, built by the enterprise of North Carolina citizens, running through North Carolina counties, and entitled to a North Carolina showing, that's all. We don't think that the great Seaboard line is to be crushed down by any unfortunate combination; nor that the great central road upon which so much of the people's money has been lavished, ought to be employed in the effort to crush out private enterprise. God forbid that we should be foolish enough to consider Wilmington the State, or that we should sit down tamely to consider any monster corporation built by State money as a "North Carolina."

63—The Raleigh Standard says that the Express train on the N. C. Railroad has been discontinued between Goldsboro' and Raleigh.

63—Gov. Walker, was to leave Washington City on Monday the 11th inst. for Kansas. "Jon," of the Baltimore Sun, says that "his advent in the territory will, without doubt, be hailed as an assurance of national tranquility and prosperity. The territory is now open to the peaceful influence of industrial pursuits which will necessarily supercede the late agitation. The acting governor, Mr. Stanton, has made a good impression in Kansas on all parties. Some of the elements of discord have disappeared before his firm and conciliatory policy. It is now very probable that the free state party will take part in the June election for the convention without further guarantees than the existing laws offer."

63—On the 13th of May, 1857, was planted the first permanent English colony upon the American continent, something like 22 years after the first of the abortive attempts made to establish a settlement at Roanoke Island, on, or in, the Northern Sounds of what is now North Carolina.

This day, April 13th, 1857, is the semi-centennial anniversary of the landing of the English at Jamestown, Va., and, as such, is being celebrated with considerable eclat. Military companies and public bodies from all parts of the State have gathered to the point where Jamestown was.

63—At an election held in the City of Cumberland, Md., the Democratic candidates for Mayor and Councilmen were elected by an average majority of 20.

63—There are good and true men who have sympathized, and who still sympathize with Mr. Walker, in his Nicaragua movement—there are men of talent and genius, who, spite of his ridiculous and disastrous exploits in Lower California and Sonora, still repose confidence in his ability and power of commanding success; and there are speculators who see in the exclusive control of the transit route, a vast opening for wealth, who hope to make Walker the tool for the accomplishment of their ends, and so support him; finally, there are generous and impulsive youths, seduced by the love of adventure, or semi-vagrants hanging about cities, with nothing to lose, who go out to serve in the "Army." All these things keep up the excitement, an excitement almost aimless, because certainly useless. Resulting in nothing but exasperation and complication, and loss of life. It is surely not much for the honor of the American name to find American fugitives forced to come home almost in a begging condition on board British vessels.

Sink or swim for the present, we cannot think that Mr. Walker can ever keep permanently afloat, or do any good while so. In fact, much as our little first of April quib was reviled, we find that events as they develop themselves make what was but a joke, the foreshadowing of a serious reality.

Harbor Master's Report.  
Number of arrivals of Vessels at the Port of Wilmington, N. C., from May 14th, 1856, to May 13th, 1857.

	Barques.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Gallies.
American.....	23	112	9	469
English.....	1	1	1	1
French.....	1	1	1	1
German.....	1	1	1	1
Italian.....	1	1	1	1
Spanish.....	1	1	1	1
Swedish.....	1	1	1	1
Dutch.....	1	1	1	1
Total, 627.	26	124	475	2

63—See advertisements of J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co., in this day's paper, headed "Molasses" and "Bacon."

63—The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina, is to meet in this town, on the first day of June.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 11th May, 1857.  
At a meeting of the Wilmington Light Infantry, held at their armory on the above date, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our late visit to Fayetteville and Raleigh was one of unalloyed pleasure; and we rejoice in the more becoming tendency to unite the three cities, and make them one in feeling, in thought, and in act, as they certainly are one in interest and in destiny.

Resolved, That our grateful acknowledgments are due to the citizens of both places for the warm and generous hospitalities which were, everywhere, extended to us, with a munificence which could not be exceeded, except by the whole-souled heartiness by which it was accompanied.

Resolved, That His Excellency, Thomas Bragg, is entitled to, and we hereby tender to him, our highest and warmest sentiments of admiration, respect and esteem—for the dignified Executive, respectful, unpretending North Carolina Gentleman.

Resolved, That the "Fayetteville Independent Company," the "Lafayette Light Infantry," and the "Oak City Guards," are soldiers worthy of the name—citizen soldiers, such as well may form at once the pride and strength of a great Republic; and while as a Company, we shall strive to emulate their soldierly qualities, we shall, as citizens, let us never forget, as citizens, we shall "wear them ever in our heart of hearts."

Resolved, That this is but the "beginning of the end."

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted by a special Committee to His Excellency, Thomas Bragg, the "Oak City Guards," the "Fayetteville Light Infantry," and the "Lafayette Light Infantry."

In addition to the above, the following resolution was also passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Company are due, and are hereby tendered to Capt. A. P. Clark, of the Steamer Flora McDonald, for his gentlemanly attention while under his care.

C. D. MYERS,  
J. H. LONDON,  
J. H. WRIGHT,  
H. M. CURTIS,  
W. L. DORSETT,  
F. D. POISSON,  
Committee.

Meeting of the State Educational Association.  
To all the friends of Education in North Carolina:  
At the Educational Convention held in Salisbury in October last, consisting of about one hundred and thirty delegates, and representing some thirty counties, the following resolutions were unanimously passed, to wit:

Resolved, That this Convention form itself into a permanent Society for the advancement of general education, and that it be called the Educational Association of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the officers of this Association, for the present, consist of an Executive Committee of five, who shall hold their office until the adoption of a Constitution and By-Laws.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Executive Committee to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of this Association and report the same at the next annual meeting of this body.

Resolved, That all officers and teachers in Schools, and all persons interested in the cause of general education, be invited to attend as delegates at the next annual meeting of this Association.

The undersigned were appointed, under the second Resolution, an Executive Committee, with power to determine the time and place of the next meeting of this Association; and they defined the time for Tuesday evening the 30th day of June next, and selected Warrenton as the place. The time, it is hoped, will be generally convenient to Professors in Colleges and Teachers; and the place is one of the most pleasant and healthy towns in the State and accessible to all sections.

The citizens of Warrenton, through the undersigned, tender the free hospitalities of the place to all who attend this meeting; and the various Railroads of the State will pass all delegates at half their usual rates of fare.

All officers of schools, of all descriptions, all teachers and all friends of the cause of education will be considered as delegates, and to all such an earnest invitation is hereby given to attend. The convention of last fall was a great success, inaugurating a new era in the educational history of North Carolina, and if the movement then so happily begun be properly followed up, it cannot but redound to the interest of the State, and to the profit of teachers. The first meeting was not only profitable, but pleasant to all who participated in its proceedings; and from the cheering indications all over the State, we hope to see a still larger gathering in Warrenton, feeling sure, also, that all will learn it as the delegates left Salisbury, with an anxious desire to be present on the next occasion of the kind.

A Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the Association will have to be adopted at the meeting in June; a good deal of other important business is to be transacted, while addresses and discussions on various topics will add to the interest of the occasion. We hope that no one will wait for a special invitation, and that all the friends of the great cause at stake will endeavor to attend and aid in the good work by their presence and counsel.

C. H. WILEY,  
W. H. SMITH,  
J. H. FOOTER,  
J. E. W. O'BURN,  
J. T. WHITE,  
Ex. Com.

The last arrival from America brings intelligence which, it is to be hoped, may prove untrue. The usually well informed Washington correspondent of a New York journal, states that the government of the United States has refused to join in any treaty of friendship with France and England for the regulation of future intercourse with China. Although in form of phrase we "hope this intelligence may prove untrue," there is unfortunately too much reason to believe that it is not without foundation. The tone of the American President's inaugural address sufficiently prepared the mind to expect a policy not intervention to be carried almost to the extent of pacifism; and a refusal to take part in the European movement against China, would only be a necessary consequence of the broad principle on which Mr. Buchanan is so resolute to stand. It is impossible to attribute to the President a policy of such a kind, any motive of the same kind as those which so often influence American politics. The new President has passed through the ordeal of election; he is firmly seated in his chair of office; and he has no intention again to solicit the suffrages of the people. He has no inducement, therefore, to compromise with the European powers, or to surrender on any but the straight line of principle, or to swerve from the broad line of public duty.

Still, we cannot but think that, under any other Minister but Lord Palmerston, the British nation would not have been subjected to this severe moral rebuke. It is one of the first penalties they have to pay for having created in the minds of the people of other nations a false and a false statement of war. Would such an insult have been offered to us had Sir Robert Peel, or even Lord John Russell, been in power? We will not speak of the Earl of Aberdeen, because a vulgar prejudice associates his name with a policy of which desire for peace is supposed to have formed the basis. But Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell were well known to all the world as statesmen jealous of the honor of their country, and ready to uphold it against all possible aggressions or insults. Yet no American President would have offered to either of them the deliberate slight implied by the step—we admit the wise and prudent step which is said to have been taken by President Buchanan.

This it is to have a bad name, and—to deserve it. To Lord Palmerston, himself, we doubt not, it is a matter of little consequence; rather a subject for chuckling and self-gratulation—that he should thus be taboed by the most advanced and advancing nation of the New World—in the shape of a life director, is a matter of little consequence to him; but, in the eyes of all mankind, repudiating association in our enterprises. It is the English people who are the sufferers, first, in the disgrace of being thus "cut" by the Americans; secondly in the positive loss to which they will be put by this refusal of co-operation. It is impossible to say that they do not deserve it; but it is a loss which cannot be repaired. The same Minister who now has brought it upon them, very nearly succeeded in provoking a war between England and the United States, and did actually afford President Pierce a pretext for suspending negotiations. Yet they have once more placed him in a position to renew his ancient policy of universal hostility, and to succeed in their purpose, and to prove acts of outrage and cruelty which have excited the horror and the disgust of the civilized world.

There can be but little doubt that President Buchanan desires, in the most marked manner, on behalf of the American people, to express disapproval, not merely of the general policy of England while under the sway of Lord Palmerston, but also of the particular policy of Lord Palmerston, which has lately been so much controverted. We have already argued, that whatever steps might be taken to obtain commercial access to that almost unknown world, the immense Chinese empire, should be adopted in the name of the whole civilized nations of the globe. But we have no right to call upon other States to take action, in sanction, deliberate diplomatic fraud and ruthless massacre. In arguing on behalf of joint action, it has always been with a reservation that we have strictly no right to ask other nations to render their respectability a cloak for our iniquities. Had the government of the United States fallen into the trap laid for them by Lord Palmerston, they would have given a retrospective sanction to his proceedings, and we should have been obliged to take advantage. As it is, should President Buchanan persist in withholding his assent to the proposed co-operation, he will have recorded another condemnation of the Chinese massacre, more signal and far-reaching than any of the numerous ones passed by the House of Commons against Lord Palmerston's policy, upon the motion of Mr. Cobden.

The Emperor of the French, too, if this intelligence should prove to be true, will have received another proof of the inconvenience attending that English alliance which he so much cherishes. In English stating that the government upon that alliance, he must have believed that his assisting him, and self with the English nation as he himself had known that—that is to say, with a high, principled, generous and philanthropic people. The immediate basis of that alliance was a necessity which arose from defending the oppressed against the oppressor. But now he is to maintain the alliance, he has already made a great mistake, and he is now being demanded from one in his position. The present is not the first occasion in which Lord Palmerston has led him into the embarrassment. During the last autumn the cordiality between the two nations had very nearly been impaired through the English Minister's desire for a separate line of action, and his refusal to permit a mission to settle the twenty disputes with Russia by one individual, rather than by the more safe and legitimate means of a conference. The Emperor Napoleon had to draw largely on his magnanimity, when he stood by and witnessed the insults heaped on the Russian Government because it would not submit to insult. It is not the first time that Lord Palmerston has been so great indignity. His conduct in the present case has been so great indignity by every civilized State. Yet he is at the present moment repudiated by America for no other reason than that he comes in company with the arch disturber of the peace of the world, although in consenting to join him in the Chinese treaty, he undoubtedly must have done so with a view to rescue his ally from disgrace by converting a meretricious outrage into a combined step in the march of civilization.

The whole scheme, one of the grandest that can be conceived in the whole range of diplomacy, is threatened with frustration through the mistrust inspired in the American government by Lord Palmerston. For we feel that even President Buchanan would never have refused to co-operate with England and France in a commercial movement, of the character which a few days ago we depicted as being in contemplation by the cabinets of London and Paris. It is not the present, but the future, that is dreaded. It is not the letter of a treaty that would be objected to, but the spirit in which it might afterwards be interpreted. The Americans are already feeling the sting of Lord Palmerston's former exploits in this respect. They remember how the plain and palpable meaning of the American law was strained and perverted, in order to convert the United States territory into a recruiting ground for the British Army. We can understand that they would be very ready to join the rest of the world in endeavoring to prevent such a thing from establishing on a broader basis, and on more permanent principles, commercial intercourse with China; but we can fully sympathize with their dread, that some ten or a dozen years hence they should be called upon to back up the atrocities, not of one Rowing and one Seymour, but a dozen British "active officers," distributed over the entire globe, and whose unbridled and unbridled zeal would be exhausted in the favor of some bellicose Minister at home. Although, therefore, we shall regret the decision of the United States—should it prove to have been adopted—we can scarcely condemn it. The cause of civilization, and the cause of the combined operations in China, are the most powerful States of the world, and English people will feel the mortification of knowing that this catastrophe will have been incurred through the evil report of a Minister, whose rest of the world regard—though erroneously—as possessing their respect and their unbounded confidence.

In twenty years Ohio has increased its valuation from \$20,000,000 to \$800,000,000. The debt is \$15,000,000.

Over ten thousand passengers were landed at Castle Garden port last week, being the largest number in any week since the port was established.

Madam Otto Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) gave birth, on the 31st of March, at Dresden, to a daughter.

## From the London Chronicle, April 16.

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This it is to have a bad name, and—to deserve it. To Lord Palmerston, himself, we doubt not, it is a matter of little consequence; rather a subject for chuckling and self-gratulation—that he should thus be taboed by the most advanced and advancing nation of the New World—in the shape of a life director, is a matter of little consequence to him; but, in the eyes of all mankind, repudiating association in our enterprises. It is the English people who are the sufferers, first, in the disgrace of being thus "cut" by the Americans; secondly in the positive loss to which they will be put by this refusal of co-operation. It is impossible to say that they do not deserve it; but it is a loss which cannot be repaired. The same Minister who now has brought it upon them, very nearly succeeded in provoking a war between England and the United States, and did actually afford President Pierce a pretext for suspending negotiations. Yet they have once more placed him in a position to renew his ancient policy of universal hostility, and to succeed in their purpose, and to prove acts of outrage and cruelty which have excited the horror and the disgust of the civilized world.

There can be but little doubt that President Buchanan desires, in the most marked manner, on behalf of the American people, to express disapproval, not merely of the general policy of England while under the sway of Lord Palmerston, but also of the particular policy of Lord Palmerston, which has lately been so much controverted. We have already argued, that whatever steps might be taken to obtain commercial access to that almost unknown world, the immense Chinese empire, should be adopted in the name of the whole civilized nations of the globe. But we have no right to call upon other States to take action, in sanction, deliberate diplomatic fraud and ruthless massacre. In arguing on behalf of joint action, it has always been with a reservation that we have strictly no right to ask other nations to render their respectability a cloak for our iniquities. Had the government of the United States fallen into the trap laid for them by Lord Palmerston, they would have given a retrospective sanction to his proceedings, and we should have been obliged to take advantage. As it is, should President Buchanan persist in withholding his assent to the proposed co-operation, he will have recorded another condemnation of the Chinese massacre, more signal and far-reaching than any of the numerous ones passed by the House of Commons against Lord Palmerston's policy, upon the motion of Mr. Cobden.

The Emperor of the French, too, if this intelligence should prove to be true, will have received another proof of the inconvenience attending that English alliance which he so much cherishes. In English stating that the government upon that alliance, he must have believed that his assisting him, and self with the English nation as he himself had known that—that is to say, with a high, principled, generous and philanthropic people. The immediate basis of that alliance was a necessity which arose from defending the oppressed against the oppressor. But now he is to maintain the alliance, he has already made a great mistake, and he is now being demanded from one in his position. The present is not the first occasion in which Lord Palmerston has led him into the embarrassment. During the last autumn the cordiality between the two nations had very nearly been impaired through the English Minister's desire for a separate line of action, and his refusal to permit a mission to settle the twenty disputes with Russia by one individual, rather than by the more safe and legitimate means of a conference. The Emperor Napoleon had to draw largely on his magnanimity, when he stood by and witnessed the insults heaped on the Russian Government because it would not submit to insult. It is not the first time that Lord Palmerston has been so great indignity. His conduct in the present case has been so great indignity by every civilized State. Yet he is at the present moment repudiated by America for no other reason than that he comes in company with the arch disturber of the peace of the world, although in consenting to join him in the Chinese treaty, he undoubtedly must have done so with a view to rescue his ally from disgrace by converting a meretricious outrage into a combined step in the march of civilization.

The whole scheme, one of the grandest that can be conceived in the whole range of diplomacy, is threatened with frustration through the mistrust inspired in the American government by Lord Palmerston. For we feel that even President Buchanan would never have refused to co-operate with England and France in a commercial movement, of the character which a few days ago we depicted as being in contemplation by the cabinets of London and Paris. It is not the present, but the future, that is dreaded. It is not the letter of a treaty that would be objected to, but the spirit in which it might afterwards be interpreted. The Americans are already feeling the sting of Lord Palmerston's former exploits in this respect. They remember how the plain and palpable meaning of the American law was strained and perverted, in order to convert the United States territory into a recruiting ground for the British Army. We can understand that they would be very ready to join the rest of the world in endeavoring to prevent such a thing from establishing on a broader basis, and on more permanent principles, commercial intercourse with China; but we can fully sympathize with their dread, that some ten or a dozen years hence they should be called upon to back up the atrocities, not of one Rowing and one Seymour, but a dozen British "active officers," distributed over the entire globe, and whose unbridled and unbridled zeal would be exhausted in the favor of some bellicose Minister at home. Although, therefore, we shall regret the decision of the United States—should it prove to have been adopted—we can scarcely condemn it. The cause of civilization, and the cause of the combined operations in China, are the most powerful States of the world, and English people will feel the mortification of knowing that this catastrophe will have been incurred through the evil report of a Minister, whose rest of the world regard—though erroneously—as possessing their respect and their unbounded confidence.

In twenty years Ohio has increased its valuation from \$20,000,000 to \$800,000,000. The debt is \$15,000,000.

Over ten thousand passengers were landed at Castle Garden port last week, being the largest number in any week since the port was established.

Madam Otto Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) gave birth, on the 31st of March, at Dresden, to a daughter.

## Annexation of Africa.

Cape Palmas, the Maryland colony on the western coast of Africa, has been annexed to the Republic of Liberia, and the natives who had a settlement in the very heart of the town of Harper, in Cape Palmas, have received compensation for the site (\$1,000), and have been removed elsewhere. This has been one of the results of the war.

The Rev. J. W. Horne, of the Methodist Church in Liberia, describes Mr. Seeley's settlement as exceedingly well chosen. He says:

"It is up the country, about fifty miles from Monrovia, or the top of a hill three or four hundred feet above the sea level. The path out to it from White Plains is very good. Wherever the native path needed clearing or straightening Mr. Seeley had it done; I walked over the path six or seven hours. What luxuriant nature! what a view stretches out before you and away to the horizon! A dark green sea of uninterrupted foliage, with its swells and its hollows, no doubt the spot is healthier than any on the coast; the air is lighter and purer; the water is better; the seclusion from temptation to various misdoings is favorable. At present all things are done 'decently and in order' in that little community; public worship is in the morning and evening; the people are regularly and punctually present; the hours of work and rest are indicated by the ringing of a bell; the newly arrived spend part of each day in school. As yet, after five or six weeks' residence, no fever has shown itself among the people, while some of their companions on the voyage, left on the lowlands, have already perished." The destruction of property at Cape Palmas has caused many families to leave the place, and the Rev. J. W. Horne, the superintendent of the Methodist mission there, makes an earnest appeal for pecuniary aid on their behalf.

AMERICAN COTTON.—In his defence of Jay's treaty, Rufus King, under date of 1795, makes the following interesting allusion to the *brabbe* export trade in this staple production:

"It is very possible that the circumstances of our native cottons becoming an article of export to foreign markets might not have occurred to our negotiators. This was a most extraordinary, and, in fact, a very limited degree, and as an article of export rather in the manner of experiment than otherwise; and as, moreover, from the expense and difficulty of separating the seeds from the cotton, we have been hardly able hitherto to class cotton among our exports. Its cultivation is said lately to have become an object of attention in Georgia and South Carolina, and, however, it cannot be considered a staple commodity. But from the recent ingenious and simple machine for spinning cotton it is hoped that the cultivation may be extended, so that not only our domestic manufactures may be relieved from a dependence on foreign supply, but the catalogue of our valuable exports enriched by the addition of this inestimable production."

Hamilton's Works, vol. 7, p. 403.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S EGOTISM.—A good story is related in the *Western Advertiser*, of George W. Catfield, a right smart chance of a lawyer, who does business somewhere in the wilds of Cattaraugus county. The story runs as follows:

I went down to New York several years ago, as he used to say with dignified exultation, and put up at the Astor House. While I was there, Daniel Webster happened to come to town, and he also put up at the Astor. Seeing my name on the register, he immediately took up his card, and soon after called on my room. He wanted to form a co-partnership with me in the legal profession, and stick out a shingle right there in the city. We talked the matter over in a general way, with a view to a grand swing into the criminal practice, and I thinking it a middling fair chance to arrange the details of the partnership, the whole thing was settled, and I was to be a partner. I wanted him to do the *office business*, and take half the proceeds, and I would do all the *sporting*. Old Dan wanted me to do the *office business*, and let him do the *sporting*. We had







